

A COMPLETE FOOD
Baker's Cocoa

50 Highest Awards in Europe and America



Registered U. S. Pat. Office

A medical writer says: Baker's pure cocoa acts as a gentle stimulant, invigorating and correcting the action of the digestive organs, furnishing the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

BULGARIA CALLS BACK ENVOY FOR FRESH ORDERS

Head of Sofia Cabinet Says He Hopes Negotiations Will Be Resumed—

Said to Offer Turkey

\$12,000,000.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 24.—The government has ordered M. Dimitroff, its special envoy to Constantinople, to return here for new instructions.

This has given rise to fears that the Turco-Bulgarian negotiations looking to a settlement of the trouble that has arisen from Bulgaria's declaration of independence have become futile. But the government insists that the negotiations have been interrupted only to permit the envoys to report adequately in person.

Replying to the question whether Bulgaria would resume negotiations with Turkey, foreign minister Popoff said he hoped so, but he explained that M. Dimitroff's mission was practically over. He was sent to Constantinople primarily as a peace scout to reconnoitre the ground.

Count Thurn, the diplomatic agent of Austria-Hungary here, had a long conference with M. Popoff. He said later that the prospects for peace were good in spite of this hitch in the negotiations. The count believes that Bulgaria eventually consent to pay a moderate sum, about \$12,000,000, to Turkey in lieu of tribute.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

No other medicine for Woman's ills in the world has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

No other medicine has such a record of success for woman's diseases, or such hosts of grateful friends as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been the standard remedy for feminine ills, inflammation, ulceration, and consequent spinal weakness.

It has relieved more cases of Backache and Local Weakness than any other one remedy. It dissolves and expels tumors in an early stage of development.

Irregularities and periodic pains, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, quickly yield to it; also deranged organs, causing pain, dragging sensations and backache. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the female system.

It removes that wearing feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, dizziness, faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues." These are indications of feminine disorders, which this medicine overcomes as well as slight derangement of the kidneys of either sex.

Women who are sick and want to get well should refuse to accept any substitute for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

BRIDAL LEAVE FOR ABRUZZI

Three Months' Absence Granted to Duke

TO MAKE TRIP ABROAD

Mr. Elkins Is Interviewed—Declines to Be Pinned Down to Statement as to His Daughter's Possible Engagement.

Rome, Oct. 24.—It is stated at the admiralty that the Duke of Abruzzi has been granted three months' extraordinary leave, with permission to go abroad. The Italian cruiser *Fiermosca* has been ordered to await the Duke of Abruzzi at New York, whither the cruiser *Etruria* also will be dispatched. It is understood that the two warships will escort the duke and his bride (Miss Elkins) to Italy.

The statement is made also that no member of the Elkins family will attend the official ceremony of the transcription of the marriage deed in Rome, and that when Senator Elkins visits Italy later he will be given the title of Chevalier of Annunziata.

The cruiser *Fiermosca* is at present at New York, having arrived here Saturday night from Bridgeport, where she took part in the Columbus day celebration. It was expected that the cruiser would go to the West Indies.

Naples, Oct. 24.—The Duke of the Abruzzi arrived here Thursday. He drove to the royal palace at Capodimonte, where he had a conference with his brother, the Duke of Aosta.

The discussion between the two is said to have been very animated, as the Duke of Aosta has always held that the members of the royal family should marry within their rank.

Turin, Oct. 24.—The Duke of the Abruzzi arrived here yesterday. He called upon his brother, the Count of Turin, and later upon Queen Margherita.

There is reason to believe that the date of the duke's departure for the United States has not yet been fixed.

ELKINS LAUGHS.

And Says He Doesn't "Know Anything About It."

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—In conversation over the long distance telephone with United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins at Elkins, W. Va., yesterday, the Associated Press made a number of pointed inquiries concerning the reported engagement of his daughter, Miss Katherine Elkins, to the Duke of the Abruzzi. The attempt, however, to either secure a confirmation or denial was unsuccessful. Senator Elkins reiterated, emphatically, his previous assertion that "we don't know anything about the matter."

"I cannot make a statement concerning this matter. Myself and family wish to maintain our attitude of refraining to discuss the affair."

The senator asked about some of the latest reports. "It is said two Italian warships will escort the Duke and his bride to Italy," Senator Elkins laughed. "What else?" "Also, when you visit Italy after the marriage, you will be given the title of Chevalier of Annunziata."

This seemed to strike the senator as a joke, and he laughed heartily.

WARSHIP WRECKED.

New Austrian Battleship Goes Ashore at Isola.

Trieste, Oct. 24.—Disaster Thursday night overtook the Austro-Hungarian battleship *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*, which was only recently launched and had not yet been completed.

Another warship took the *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand* off Muggia, which is a seaport five miles south southwest of Trieste.

During the night a heavy gale parted the cables and the *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*, without a crew, was carried off and went ashore at Isola, four miles further down the coast.

TURKS ASK ALL BACK.

Austrians Fled to Bar "Events Accomplished" from Arbiters.

Constantinople, Oct. 24.—M. Pallacini, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, has again urged on the Porte that it come to direct understanding with Austria-Hungary on the Bosnia-Herzegovina question, with the object of excluding it from the proposed European conference. But he was Thursday again unsuccessful, it is announced.

The Porte maintained its attitude of protest against the annexation and held to the view that the question of settlement was one for the conference to take up.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Put Out of Service For Eating Green Apples.

New York, Oct. 24.—Because he ate green apples after repeated instructions from his superior officer not to do so, Private Bernard Leister of Battery D, Third Field Artillery, U. S. A., has been dishonorably discharged from the service and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances due him and to be confined at hard labor for six months.

TURKEY MILITANT.

She Buys a Shipload of War Stores in France.

Paris, Oct. 24.—A shipload of artillery explosives for Turkey, valued at nearly \$1,000,000, is being embarked at Marseilles for Salonica.

**Ceresota Flour**

is going to know you sooner or later, notwithstanding the many years you have used some other brand.

It will enter your kitchen and turn disappointment into the delights of baking.

Why wait to prove it?

MAGAZINE REVIEW.

PURSUING THE ELUSIVE GRIZZLY.

One Bear Plus Another Bear Equal How Many Bears?

At a half run we followed down the trail, for there was no difficulty in picking it up wherever it crossed an open spot; but without warning the hillside ahead of us dropped off sharply, and we emerged upon the crest of a three-hundred-foot declivity choked with devil clubs and underbrush, the tops of the spruce showing beneath us. Jon altered his course toward the right when I saw, over the edge and not thirty feet away, a grizzled scuff of hair looking like the back of a porcupine.

"There he is!" I called sharply. "Look out for yourself!" I stepped to the edge of the bluff, for after my first glimpse that angry fur had disappeared—and looked down directly into the countenance of the largest grizzly in the world! Halted by our approach, he had paused just under the crest.

I have seen several Alaskan bears at close range, but I never saw one more distinctly than this, and I never saw a wickeder face than the one which glared at me. His muzzle was as gray as a "whiskered" back, the silver hairs of his shoulders were on end like quills, while his little pig eyes were bloodshot and blazing.

"What luck!" I thought wildly, as the rifle sights cuddled together, but in that fraction of a second before the finger crooks, out from the brush behind him scrambled another bear, a great, lean, hunched brute of cinnamon shade, appearing, to my startled eyes, to stand as tall as a beaver.

Now, I never happened to be quite so intimate with a pair of grizzlies before, and since that moment I have frequently wondered how they happened to impress me so strongly with the idea of a coward. The woods seemed suddenly filled with bear, and involuntarily I swept the glades to see if this were a procession, or a bear carnival of some sort. That instant's weakness cost me the finest pet I ever saw, for at my movement bear number one leaped, and as I swung back to cover him, I saw only a brown flank disappearing behind a barrier of projecting logs. At this distance I dared not take a chance on other than a head shot, so I jumped back, peering through the brush at our level, hoping to see him as he emerged—Rex Beach in the November Everybody's.

BAIL FIXED AT \$300.

F. R. Dougherty Charged With Embezzling Insurance Co.'s Funds.

Burlington, Oct. 24.—F. R. Dougherty, who has been in jail for some time on the charge of embezzlement, was taken into city court yesterday where bail was fixed in his case at \$300 which he has not yet furnished.

The writ against Dougherty is dated July 1 of the present year. He is accused of embezzling the funds of the Columbian National Life Insurance company of Massachusetts to the extent of \$200, he having been the company's agent at the time the alleged shortage occurred.

BISHOP POTTER'S WILL FILED.

All His Property Left to Five Children—No Public Bequests.

New York, Oct. 24.—The will of the late Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, which was filed in the office of the surrogate president yesterday, leaves all his property to his five children. The estate is to be divided equally among them. There were no public bequests. The value of the estate was not given.

Scott's Emulsion

clothes the nerves and muscles with warm fat, fills the veins with rich blood.

It makes children rugged and hardy and fearless of the cold. It fills the whole body with warmth and life and energy.

Thin people sometimes gain a pound a day while taking it.

Send this advertisement, together with name of dealer in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World." A. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

SCORES ON POWDER TRUST

Government Gets in Telling Evidence

THE WORKING AGREEMENT

Introduced—This in Spite of Efforts of the Defense—The Harriman Inquiry Is Soon to Open in New York.

New York, Oct. 24.—A sheaf of valuable documents belonging to the Hazard Powder company, a member of the so-called powder trust, was carried off by R. S. Waddell when he left the employ of the trust six years ago. These papers form the most important exhibits by which the government expects to prove that the Du Pont de Nemours Powder company is operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. A number of the documents were introduced as evidence Thursday at the hearing of the government's case before Special Examiner William Mahaffey in the custom house, this city. Immediately upon their introduction the staff of lawyers representing the trust made an attack on the veracity of Mr. Waddell, the government's star witness. They sought to show that he appropriated documents which were not his own, and that by taking possession of the records of his employer he sought to fortify himself against competition when he started an independent powder company of his own. They sought to show also that Mr. Waddell, failing to attain the end for which he sought, carried off documents to the department of justice as material for the present attack on the powder trust.

But, in spite of the attempts of the trust lawyers to discredit the government's witness, ex-Judge Scarlett, who is leading the government's attack, succeeded in having introduced in the record a document known as the "Compendium of Rules," under which the agents of the powder trust operated for many years. These rules, the government argues, are fundamentally the same as existed under the old Gunpowder Trade Association of a generation ago, although they have been changed as conditions warranted and they have been the form of the exhibit which was introduced Tuesday. The Compendium of Rules introduced Thursday was under date of 1902. There were other documents entered with it by which the government seeks to prove that the gunpowder trade was divided up among the members of the so-called trust; that customers were divided among the members of the pool powder companies, and that prices were established and still are established by a board which governs the sales of all the companies in the trade agreement.

Earlier in the day Mr. Waddell testified that in 1902 the amount of finished powder sold in the United States was 4,000,000 kegs, and that of this number the trust sold 3,800,000 and the independents 200,000. He told of the trust's fight against the Indiana Powder company. Men were sent by the trust to stir up between the miners' association and the operators' association to create sentiment against the Independent Powder company. The fight was short and sharp. Then the Indiana company sold out to the pool. There was a fight also against the Southern Powder company. "We fixed it so they could not get out," said Mr. Waddell. "We got freight rates systematized on all the railroads out of Birmingham. We fixed these rates so that powder never could net more than seventy cents a keg, very close to, or less, than cost, and then we waited developments. In a year the Southern company died."

TO OPEN HARRIMAN CASE SOON.

Special Examiner in Government Suit to Open in New York Nov. 17.

Denver, Col., Oct. 24.—Sylvester G. Williams of this city, who was recently appointed special examiner for the United States government in the anti-trust suit which was brought for the purpose of dissolving the Harriman railroad system, announced Thursday that he would begin the taking of testimony in New York City on Nov. 17. That decision was reached upon receipt of telegrams from the United States attorney general's office at Washington, and from the Harriman counsel in New York, saying that all of the attorneys in the case were ready. Mr. Williams says it will take almost a year to complete the taking of testimony.

CIGARETTES SUPERCEDE PIPES.

Women of All Classes Now Smoking in China.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Cigarettes and kerosene, the former superceding the pipes formerly smoked by the Chinese, vie for the record as the articles most in demand in China today.

Consul McNally of Nanking reports that women of all classes indulge as openly in cigarettes as their brothers, and the spread of the habit throughout the empire has been astonishingly rapid. The cigarette which can be bought from one to a thousand as low as one-fourth of an American cent each, is even used by opium smokers, who smoke cigarettes after inhaling the fumes of opium. Even the walls of temples are being decorated with cigarette posters.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Dr. T. Felix Gouard's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

**The World Moves On**

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.]

When it was announced that Thornton Thorne—his real name was Timothy Jenkins—was to leave the stage to engage in commercial pursuits, not only the theatrical profession, but all true lovers of the play, stood agog. Thorne, though but twenty-three years old, had risen to a high rank as an actor. And now, on the very threshold of a brilliant career, he was to sink out of sight in trade.

No reason was given for this remarkable step, which was known only to Thorne himself and one other. He loved a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and she would not marry an actor. Forced to make a choice between her and his profession, he chose her.

Thorne resumed the name of Jenkins, married and went to Australia, where he accumulated a fair fortune. Thirty years after his marriage he returned to America on business, leaving his wife and family in Melbourne. On the steamer he met a company of players, from whom he borrowed a number of printed plays with which to amuse himself on the voyage. Among them were several by which he had won fame. Before the voyage was over he was eager to act.

This relapse troubled him. His wife had lived in fear of it all their married life and had parted with him reluctantly, fearing that when away from her influence he might be tempted to return to the stage. True, she had lost her prejudice against it, but considered that any such return would be unwise. Her husband's business needed his attention, and the roving life of an actor would break up their home. For this reason she had kept him away from the theater.

But the more Jenkins read plays the more he became fascinated with his former life. Judging from some of those that had been written since he left the boards, he was of opinion that playwrights were dying out. At any rate, he did not consider their efforts equal to those of former days. He found little or nothing dramatic in any of them and pronounced them dull and talky.

When Jenkins reached America he saw posters announcing that certain managers would "present" certain theatrical stars. He wondered if talent had sunk so low that the most prominent players must be presented by some man who couldn't himself take a walking part. In New York he found three theaters to one that existed when he left the country. Perhaps competition was killing the business.

On the evening of his arrival at New York a man entered his hotel whose face was familiar to him. "Aren't you Tom Abercrombie?" "Yes, but you have the advantage of me," "Thornton Thorne." "You don't mean it! Haven't seen you since you were playing Hamlet here at Wallack's." "I wish I were playing there now." "You couldn't; it's torn down. But" his eye suddenly lighted—"I was a ticket seller when I knew you. Now I run seven theaters. I have 'Hamlet' on this very night at one of them, and the Dane is in bed with grip. How would you like to try it?"

There was a terrible struggle in the breast of Mr. Jenkins, and he fell before a desire to again be Hamlet. He would show these degenerate people the real Dane. He knew the part—he had never forgotten it—no need for rehearsal. He would be ready at the rise of the curtain. What a pleasure to galvanize an audience worn out with poor plays and poor acting!

He found a manager audience, but was told that Shakespeare had gone much out of fashion with the average theater goer. Nevertheless there were those in the theater who loved Hamlet. When he began his lines people looked surprised. He soon saw that he must win his audience, something he had not been obliged to do in bygone days. At the end of the first act the manager approached him and said: "Great Scott, man! Your Hamlet has grown a quarter of a century older."

"How?" "Don't know, but there's something musty about it. Nobody does it that way now."

Jenkins went back for the second act puzzled. In the third he made a supreme effort. All was of no avail. No one in the theater had ever seen Hamlet act that way, and no one wanted to view any such performance. Before the play was finished the theater was nearly empty. The star staggered to the greenroom, where the manager brooded him with a glass of grog.

Was it not Jenkins instead of the audience that needed to be galvanized?

The next night the manager took the fallen star the rounds of the theaters. In nearly all the plays he saw was something apropos to the times, having, he thought, no place on the stage, and most of them "rotten," as he expressed it, though he noticed an absence of the coarse jokes of the olden time. But he was surprised to see that the comies wherein most of the raiment of the performing women had been dropped were the favorites.

Jenkins returned to his family cured of his desire for the stage. He told his wife that Shakespeare and Sheridan had been turned over and were now at the bottom of the heap instead of the top. "They call these things plays," he added, "but for my part I consider the best of them talks on modern ideas, while the rest are only fitted to show the newest fashions in dress."

"My dear," replied his wife, "we have grown old."

CHAUNCEY WARDWELL.

The Puzzle.
A woman had written a play in twenty-four hours.

"Now," she mused, "if I can find a manager who can keep it on the stage that long genius isn't dead yet."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Don't Shiver

Just scratch a match—light the Perfection Oil Heater—and stop shivering. Wherever you have a room that's hard to heat—that the furnace doesn't reach—there you'll need a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

Equipped with Smokeless Device

Just the thing for blizzard time or between seasons. Its genial glowing heat makes any room cheerful and cozy. No smoke—no smell—smokeless device prevents. Brass font holds 4 quarts of oil burning 9 hours. Finished in Japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo Lamp** Gives a restful, steady, soft light which is so much appreciated by workers and students. Made of brass, nickel plated with the latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. Write our nearest agency for descriptive circular if your dealer cannot supply the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp.

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

A TALE OF A WITCH.
Twentieth Century Italian Concoctress Who Has Surprised Humanity.

Is it possible that witches still exist and find credulous victims to cozen and fleece? It is true the voodoo woman may be found in the South, and the medicine man is not yet extinct among the Indian tribes, yet they are believed to be survivals only possible among the uncivilized of the negro and Indian people. Yet the real witch with the cauldron in which she brews her magic philtres, with her spells and curses, are things so wholly of the past that it is a shock to read of a sorceress having been arrested in fair Perugia. Perhaps the account is the invention of a newspaper reporter bound to produce a sensation for the benefit of his journal. However that may be, the story is a good one.

It sets forth, with a due care for details, the maze of alleys in a suburb of the city, where a house, whose doors are closed to all but women who seek powerful love potions to bring back the affection of lost lovers, or fatal drafts that shall properly serve faithless husbands, shelters a famous sorceress.

Rumor having got about concerning the unholy rites and ceremonies practiced in that house, the police, so the story goes, gain admittance through a pretext, seize the witch and search the premises, and find its wall hung with mysterious symbols, human skulls and bones, heads of various animals, strange weapons, many books of evil import, full of incantations and spells, and other aids such as witches are supposed to use. The woman, who was old and supposed to be fabulously wealthy, was seized and all her paraphernalia collected and conveyed away for trial, and all Perugia, and presumably Italy, is supposed to be in a state of suspense until the worst is known.

Supposing this tale true, what would be an adequate punishment for a witch? In the good old times, so much lamented, there would have been but one end possible. The witch would have been burned at the stake. But in 1908 a term of imprisonment is probably the worst thing that could happen; and that would be a flat ending to the story. But the days of what is called romance are over.—Springfield Republican.

PROCLAMATION
The Freeman of the State of Vermont

by
George H. Prouty, Governor
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

WHEREAS, there has taken effect to-day an act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, approved October 21, 1908, which is in the words following:

"Section 1. Whenever, during an open season for the hunting of any kind of game in this state, it shall appear to the governor that by reason of drouth the use of firearms in the forests is liable to cause forest fires, he may, by proclamation, suspend the open season and make it a close season for such time as he may designate.

"Section 2. During the time which shall by such proclamation be made a close season, all provisions of law covering and relating to the close season shall be in force, and a person violating a provision of the same shall be subject to the penalties therein prescribed. In case any person shall shoot during the close season fixed by proclamation of the governor, as provided in the preceding section, any wild animal or bird for the hunting of which there is no close season otherwise provided by law, he shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

"Section 3. Such proclamation shall be published in such newspapers of the state and posted in such places and in such a manner as the governor may order in writing. A copy of such proclamation and order, attested by the secretary of civil and military affairs, shall be filed with the secretary of state. A like attested copy shall be furnished to the state fish and game commissioner, who shall attend to the posting and publication of the proclamation. All the expense thereof shall be paid by said commissioner and allowed by the auditor of accounts.

"Section 4. In case the governor shall, by proclamation issued under the provisions of this act, make a close season which shall include the period which, by the provisions of section 4321 of the public statutes, is an open season for the hunting of deer, he shall by a proclamation issued and published as provided in section 3 of this act, fix some period of six consecutive working days, in the same year, as an open season for the hunting of deer; and during such open season as so fixed, all persons shall have the same right to hunt deer as is provided by section 5321 of the public statutes, for the hunting of deer therein specified. All other provisions of law relating to the hunting of deer shall be of force and effect during the open season thereof, so fixed by proclamation.

"Section 5. This act shall take effect from its passage."

WHEREAS, it appears to me, the governor of the state of Vermont, that at the present time by reason of drouth, the use of firearms in the forests of the state of Vermont is liable to cause forest fires, therefore:

By the authority vested in me as governor of the state of Vermont, under the provisions of the foregoing act of the general assembly, I do hereby and by this proclamation, suspend the open season for the hunting of any kind of game in the state of Vermont and do make and declare the period of time beginning and including the 23d day of October, 1908, to and including the 8th day of November, 1908, at close season for the hunting of any kind of game anywhere within the borders of the state of Vermont;

And all persons shall govern themselves accordingly and be subject to the provisions and penalties provided by the act above recited.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of this state to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the executive chamber in Montpelier, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirty-third.

GEORGE H. PROUTY.

By the Governor:
AARON H. GROUT,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.